Library Treasury Dept.

National Republican.

VOL. XIII. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1873. NO. 56.

AUCTION SALES.

To-Day

BY WM. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers, New Marble Building, 900 and 902 S. W. cor. Pa. ave. and Ninth street.

ABOUT SIXTY CORD OF FIRE WOOD, CREST, ALTAR AND OAK RAILS, POSTS, AND LUMBER, AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, AFTERNOON, January 31, at 3 o'clock, we will sell on a boundary at, near Ninth street northwest, about sixty cords of wood, more or less, promiscuously. Also Rail Posts, Lumber, &c. Sale positive.

WM. L. WALL & CO., Aucts.

BY LATIMER & CLEARY, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Southwest corner of Penn. ave. and Eleventh street, Star Office Building.

CATALOGUE SALE OF A VALUABLE MEDICAL LIBRARY, TOGETHER WITH A NUMBER OF ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS, PERTAINING TO THE PROFESSION; ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF BRONZE MEDAL PORTRAITS, BELONGING TO A DECEASED PHYSICIAN.

To be sold at our Sales Rooms, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh streets, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, January 30 and 31, commencing at 7 o'clock.

☞ Parties unable to attend the sale can have their orders executed by the auctioneers.

LATIMER & CLEARY, Aucts.

Future Days.

BY LATIMER & CLEARY, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Southwest corner Penn. avenue and Eleventh street, Star Office Building.

THE ENTIRE EFFECTS OF THE CIGAR STORE, CORNER OF EIGHTH AND F STREETS, OPPOSITE THE PATENT OFFICE, AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, February 3, 1873, at 10 o'clock, at the Cigar Store opposite the Patent Office, corner of Eighth and F streets, we shall sell the following articles:

An elegant Silver mounted Show Case, new pattern. About 1,000 Cigars, good brands. 4 boxes Chewing Tobacco. A lot of Solace Tobacco. Playing Cards, Match Safes. Counters, Shelving and Stands. Toy Books and Games. Empty Cigar Boxes, Handy Lamp.

Terms cash. LATIMER & CLEARY, jan31-d&ds (Star) Auctioneers.

BY WM. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers, New Marble Building, Nos. 900 and 902 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Ninth street.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 17TH STREET, NEAR NINTH, NORTHWEST.

Under and by virtue of a deed of trust duly recorded in Liber 661, folio 399, et seq. of the land records of Washington county, D. C., and by written directions of the party secured thereby, I will sell, in front of the premises, at 4 o'clock p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1873, all that certain parcel of land with improvements thereon, covered by said deed of trust, the same being that part of Sq. No. 5, in square No. 48, which lies within 100 feet of the north line of Corcoran street, and beginning at a point on said street, distant forty-five feet from the corner of Ninth and I streets northwest, and running thence north 95 feet, thence east 20 feet, thence south 95 feet, and thence west 20 feet along I street to the place of beginning. The lot is improved by a comfortable two-story and basement brick house, and is very desirable property.

Terms: One third cash, of which one hundred dollars is to be paid at the time of the sale, balance in one and two years after date, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

Conveyancing at purchaser's cost.

THOS. JESUP MILLER, JAMES M. CAPERTON, Trustees.

BY WM. L. WALL & CO., Aucts.

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, 1001, northwest corner of Tenth and D sts. n.w.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A VALUABLE STORE BRICK HOUSE, THREE FOURTEENTH STREET, IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

By virtue of a deed of trust to us, dated Sept. 1, 1871, and duly recorded in Liber 601, folio 401, et seq., one of the land records for Washington county, in the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured, we will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, December 26, 1872, at 4 o'clock p. m., the following real estate, situated in Washington city, District of Columbia, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of ground known and described as Lot 17, in Gilbert's recorded subdivision of part of square three hundred and seventy-one, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of one of the most desirable and valuable residences in the city, fitted up with every modern convenience.

This property sold subject to a prior deed of trust, dated August 2, 1871, and recorded August 17, 1872, to secure $10,000, payable in five years, with ten per cent. interest semi-annually.

The terms of sale for the amount realized above and incumbrance are as follows: $1,000, with interest at ten per cent. from September 4, 1872, to the expense of sale in cash, and the balance in six and twelve months, with six per cent. interest, secured by a deed of trust on the property; $100 down when the property is struck off. If the terms of sale are not complied with in seven days the property will be resold at defaulting purchaser's risk. Conveyancing at purchaser's cost.

DANIEL L. EATON, GEORGE W. STICKNEY, Trustees. B. H. WARNER, Auct.

☞ THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY, January 4, 1873, same hour and place. By order of the Trustees. B. H. WARNER, Auct.

☞ THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1873, same hour and place. D. L. EATON, G. W. STICKNEY, Trustees. B. H. WARNER, Auct.

☞ THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED UNTIL SATURDAY, February 1, 1873, same hour and place. D. L. EATON, G. W. STICKNEY, Trustees. B. H. WARNER, Auct.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF HOUSE IN GRANT'S ROW, CAPITOL HILL.

In virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from the clerk's office of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and to me directed, I will sell at public sale, for cash, in front of the courthouse door of said District, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February next, 1873, at 12 o'clock m., all defendant's right, title, claim and interest in and to lot No. 19 in Grant's subdivision of square No. 736, in the city of Washington, D. C., together with all and singular the improvements thereon, seized and levied upon as the property of Albert Grant, and will be sold to satisfy execution No. 831, in favor of Joseph Chninstian. ALEX. SHARP, U. S. Marshal D. C.

jan31-ds

BY B. H. WARNER, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, 429 Seventh street, between G and H.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY NEAR THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, BOUNDED BY BLADENSBURG AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS NORTHEAST.

By virtue of a deed of trust to us, dated May 17, 1872, and recorded May 20, 1872, in Liber 661, folio 201, et seq., and at the request of the party thereby secured, we will offer for sale in front of the premises, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1873, at 4 o'clock p. m., the following lots, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, in said square, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: $15,000 cash, with expense of sale and interest at ten per cent. from the 17th of May, 1873, in cash, and the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, secured by a deed of trust upon the property, five hundred dollars cash when the property is struck off, and if the terms are not complied with in ten days after sale, the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing at the purchaser's cost.

THOMAS T. FISHER, DAVID GALLIHER, Trustees. BERNARD B. WARNER, Auct.

AUCTION SALES.

Future Days.

BY LATIMER & CLEARY, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Southwest corner Pennsylvania ave. and Eleventh street, Star Office Building.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.

On THURSDAY MORNING, February 6, 1873, commencing at 10 30 o'clock, at our auction rooms, we shall sell for account of the Adams Express Company, to pay charges, all unclaimed Packages, comprising an assortment of Trunks, Bundles, Packages, &c., &c., &c., to be sold without reserve.

Terms cash. LATIMER & CLEARY, Aucts. jan31-ds

BY LATIMER & CLEARY, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Southwest corner of Penn. ave. and Eleventh street, Star Office Building.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LOT NEW CLOCKS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, (to-morrow,) February 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, at our auction rooms, we shall hold our usual sale of Furniture, &c. Terms cash. LATIMER & CLEARY, jan31 (Star) Auctioneers.

BY WM. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers, (New Building,) Nos. 900 and 902 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Ninth street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY IN STORE NO. 407 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NORTHWEST, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CARROLL F. WINSLOW, DECEASED.

Under and by virtue of an order passed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia holding special term on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1873, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, on SATURDAY, February 1, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. on the premises, all the goods, wares and merchandise in said store, No. 407 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, belonging to the estate of Carroll F. Winslow, deceased, consisting of Gloves, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Black wool, Tweeds, Cuffs, Jewelry, Counters, Show cases, Mirror, Awning, Signs, &c.

Terms cash. BENJAMIN F. WINSLOW, Administrator. W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers. jan31

BY WM. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers, (New Marble Building,) Nos. 900 and 902 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Ninth street.

SALE OF ENTIRE CONTENTS OF HOUSE No. 4 NORTH A STREET, NEAR THE CAPITOL, AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY MORNING, February 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell all the Household Effects, &c., comprising in House No. 4 North A street, next to Mrs. Whitney's. The Furniture is in good condition, and consists in part of:

Rosewood Piano, Lockers, Parlor Suite, Wardrobes, Cottage Bedsteads, Extension Tables, Chairs, Tapestry, Three-ply, and other Carpets, Bolsters, Bedding, Curtains, Hair and Shuck Mattresses, Sheets, Blankets, Comforts, Glassware, Crockery, Shades, Plated Ware, Kitchen Utensils, Cooking and other Stoves, Gas Fixtures, Garden Tools, Together with a quantity of Linen, &c. Household furniture and numerous other articles in the house. W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.

The Fish Supply.

Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner for fish and fisheries, has recently addressed a letter on the subject of his labors to Hon. J. A. Garfield, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, asking Government aid for the prosecution of the work in which he is engaged. He states that he acted in conjunction with the American Fish Culturist Association, and they had agreed that the species of fish most desirable to be used were shad, salmon and whitefish. He obtained by purchase a number of young shad from the New York State establishment near Albany, and placed a portion in the Alleghany river at Salamanca, and the balance in the upper Mississippi at St. Paul. A supply was also obtained from the Connecticut commissioner and planted in the Alleghany river, and in the White river at Indianapolis, with a view of determining the practicability of transporting young shad over long distances in midsummer.

He has much reason to anticipate success in stocking the Mississippi as Dr. Daniels stocked the Alabama, by carrying impregnated eggs from Savannah across to its head waters.

A few years ago the commissioner of fisheries of Connecticut undertook the business of hatching out the shad, and has been turning out young fish year by year in increasing numbers, until the aggregate in 1871 amounted to about 14,000,000, and in 1872 to 91,000,000. He desires to commence operations in regard to the shad at a very early period during the year 1873, by impregnating the spawn and hatching out the young in all the Atlantic rivers, beginning, perhaps, with the St. Johns of Florida, and proceeding, with the advancing season, to the streams further and further north, until the work can be closed on the Connecticut river. The young fish can be taken from the rivers by the latest improved of railroad to different points in the West, and introduced in hundreds of localities; and it is hoped that many millions of young fish may thus be started on their ocean way, to become the progenitors of an ultimate supply in the waters of the entire Mississippi valley. If authority be granted, similar efforts with regard to shad will be made on the great lakes, in continuation of the labors of the commissioner of fish of New York and Vermont, by whom several thousands of young fish have been planted in the tributaries of Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario.

In regard to salmon it was much harder to obtain the spawn, and it became necessary for him to adopt methods of his own to secure them, which proved so successful that Mr. Atkins has now in his hatching house at Bucksport, Me., about a million and a half of young salmon, and at the market prices would be worth $60,000 in gold, the actual cost, however, being less than $5,000 in currency, half of the eggs being the property of the United States. He says:

"Great difficulties in the way of government was carrying on the fish establishments at Bloningen, first started by the French, but subsequently, by the fortune of the late war, falling with the province in which it is located, fell into the possession of their rival. I applied to some friends connected with the German Fisheri-Verein to know upon what terms I could obtain a large number of eggs. I was promptly informed that, desirous of showing their appreciation of the American people, the German Government would present the United States two hundred and fifty thousand eggs, and that these would be ready at the proper season for transmission. Very grateful for this unexpected act of liberality, I ordered an additional half a million of eggs from the private establishment of Oberturgomeister Schuster, at Freiberg, and engaged the services of Mr. Rudolph Haack, an experienced fish culturist of Germany, to accompany all these eggs to America, so as to be assured of the best attention for them on the voyage. These will probably leave Bremen on the 11th of the present month, and be here before the close of the first half hour. The magnitude of this transaction may be understood from the fact that the weight of the eggs in their packings will not be less than seven thousand five hundred pounds. Experience has shown that a large number available for the experiment with the salmon, he also engaged Mr. Livingston Stone to proceed to California, with a view of securing eggs of the Sacramento species, of which he only succeeded in getting between twenty and thirty thousand. These were shipped eastward, and most of them are in a thriving condition, and he has every confidence that the day is not far distant when we shall have a full supply of these delicious fish in the Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac and James rivers."

It is his intention to try the experiment of introducing the salmon and the shad into the great Salt Lake of Utah. In this a body of salt water, according to Stansbury, of 591 miles in circumference exclusive of offsets, and abounding in low forms of crustacea, and in dipterous larve in its aggregate of extent, admirably fitted for feeding myriads of any fish that can live in it. That the purely fresh-water species of trout and cyprinidæ are unable to survive therein is not to be wondered at, but there seems no good reason to suppose that salmon, if and alewives may not find a perfectly fitting resting place, and one where they would in time multiply to an extraordinary degree, in consequence of the entire absence of the predaceous fishes, such as sharks, blue fish, &c., which tend to keep down their numbers in the ocean. The experiment is worth trying, at any rate, and if successful it will add immeasurably to the food resources of the central portion of the West. In addition to the genuine salmon ordered from Germany, a large number of hybrids, between the salmon and the trout, are expected. It has been established recently that these hybrids are much coarser and more fertile to a considerable degree, but that the fish lose their instinct of wandering to the sea and remain in the rivers throughout the year. Here they grow rapidly, more so than the perfect fish, and their flesh is high by distinguished for its excellence.

A general chapter is devoted to the several species of fish which can be made available in different localities, and the letter concludes:

"Other species could readily be mentioned, but I have stated enough to show the prospects before us in the way of increasing, to an almost unlimited degree, the food resources of our country, and in rendering the productiveness of our waters in this respect superior, save to acre, to that of land. Of course time and expenditure of money will be required, but the larger the scale of operations the sooner and more effectually the result will be accomplished. There is also something still to be done by the United States in the way of extending the area of cultivation of lobsters, crabs, oysters, &c., if not by actual planting on a larger scale, yet, by making the necessary experiments and supplying detailed instruction for the work. It is not impossible, indeed, that the Great Salt Lake, and other interior bodies of saline waters, may be made nurseries of objects such as those mentioned above."

THERE is so much swearing among the trunk-heavers upon the lines of real country which Annie travels, that it often takes several hours for the rails to cool so that other trains can pass. Almee has 130 trunks besides the one to which her head is attached.

OUT of the most celebrated physicians of Philadelphia, it is said, eats two raw apples every evening before he retires to rest, and thinks they not only supply food to his brain, but keep the whole system in a healthy condition.

A NATIONAL penny subscription has been going on for some time in England for the benefit of John King, the first Englishman who signed the total abstinence pledge. It has just closed and amounts to £1,200. Mr. King is now old and in want.

The following appears in an exchange: Wanted—A boy who can spear cockroaches. We want him, and must have him. None but experts, however, need apply, as our cockroaches are sly, devilish sly.

STEWART IN CUSTODY.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

The Recusant Lawyer-Witness Defends Himself—The House Decides that He is Still in Contempt—A Parliamentary Wrangle—Sensation and Excitement—"Put Him in Jail"—He is Finally Consigned to Woolley's Prison, &c., &c.

The House yesterday was the centre of universal attraction. Its capacious galleries were crowded to overflowing with people of all colors and shades and different conditions of bodily health. A few of them of the darker hue, who clustered like blackberries around the clock facing Speaker Blaine, were liable to a suspicion of convalescent smallpox. This inconsiderable drawback had no effect, however, on the curious crowd gathered to hear the defence of gallant "Kentucky Joe." The area between the outer row of chairs and the cloak rooms was crowded with privileged and unprivileged persons. The representatives of the press, *bona fide* and otherwise, jammed the reporters' gallery to such an extent that good-natured Marston, who efficiently presides at the door, was kept continually on the alert, watching the overcoats, canes, &c., of the "reguliers."

The correspondent of the *Hepublicre Palladium of Liberty* was present, armed with the Speaker's card of admission, which entitled him to as much space as was occupied by any one of the representatives of the daily press, and the *Palladium* man, being accustomed only to "field days"—at least such journalists are only seen on such occasions—bothered the regulars by asking the names of such unknown and inconsequential persons as Ben. Butler, Sam. Cox, Stellabarger, &c. The gentlemanly and efficient correspondent of the *Wizard Oil Man's Circular* appropriated a front seat, from which he was abruptly induced to depart under the influence of "Pop" Talcott's muscular arm. In short, the usual crowd of miserable frauds, who could find more fitting and deserving accommodations in the smallpox gallery, were present, and, as usual, annoyed every one engaged in the legitimate business of reporting or corresponding.

Secretary Robeson occupied a seat on the floor among the Republicans, while

GUS SCHILL AND EX-GOV. SEYMOUR

found convenient chairs on the opposite side. The latter is a bald-headed, medium sized, plainly dressed gentleman, about sixty years of age, whose deep-set eyes, bushy eyebrows, thin lips, surrounding a wide mouth and slightly protruding chin, disappoint those who have formed an opinion of his personal appearance from the campaign pictures of him which now adorn the lumber rooms of Democratic editors all over the country. Gen. Burnside, with his pleasant face, bobby and semi-military appearance of dress, attracted much attention, as did also Dr. Durant, of the Union Pacific railroad, who occupied a seat on one of the Democratic benches. The lion-hunting spirit having seized the audience, even James Mountebank Ashley, of impeachment and Liberal Republican fame, came in for a share of inspection.

The assemblage was treated to

AN UNEXPECTED SENSATION,

which followed from a debate not laid down in the programme of the day's performance, and which was brought on by a motion to concur in Mr. Willard's bill restoring to the pension rolls soldiers of the war of 1812 who sympathized with the late rebellion. Gen. Butler, in one of his most fortunate moods, got the floor, and electrified his hearers by asking if it was not a fact well known that the veterans of 1812 had earned the right to be wrong by the patriotic offer of their lives in behalf of American independence. He desired that New Orleans should be remembered only as the New Orleans of 1812, and not as the New Orleans of 1862. The sensation which followed his declaration of support of the bill was overwhelming. Members left their seats to crowd around him and seemed for the time being to be forgetful of everything but the extraordinary power of the speaker. Gen. Hawley replied in opposition to the bill, which finally passed by a decided majority.

Finally the Speaker announced that the Sergeant-at-Arms had executed the warrant to take into custody the body of the recusant Stewart, when the House ordered that the body aforesaid

SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO THE BAR.

An interval of expectant silence followed, during which all eyes were directed towards the door leading through the rear corridor from Col. Ordway's office. It was a mistake to look in that direction, however, for Mr. Ordway with his precious charge came by way of the speaker's table, the sergeant-at-arms, followed by the members of the House with his charge in the rear, passing through the door behind the speaker's chair, and coming down the main aisle, and halting in the semi-circular open space in front of the speaker's chair. Mr. Ordway then announced that "the body" was present, in accordance with the order of the House.

Speaker Blaine propounded the question prescribed by parliamentary usage on such occasions, and after several awkward bows, Mr. Stewart responded, he defied himself. He grasped his giant hips, one hand on each, and with arms akimbo, continued for several minutes, with an attentive audience. As soon as he had recovered from the sense of novelty which undoubtedly embarrassed him at first, he defended the propriety of his position by numerous gestures, in which the forefinger of his right hand played a prominent part. He very soon forgot that he was the great centre of attraction; that hundreds of

FAIR AS WELL AS DULY WOMEN

were gazing at him as the latest curiosity, and that in this case he was his own client, but proceeded rather hesitatingly to argue that the principles involved in the pending issue were closely connected with the rights of every citizen in the country, and that the entire population were his clients. He seemed, in short, to believe that the right of the people to participate in the honors and integrity of the legal profession, were staked on the result of his argument.

The audience grew restless before he had reached the close of the first half hour. Points of order, raised by Mr. Cox, Mr. Van Voorhes, and to the right of "the body" at the bar to argue questions of law, were overruled by the Speaker, who accorded to "the person" the same privilege that any citizen of the United States enjoys in contested election cases. Stewart was, therefore, entitled to talk as much as he used every second of it. During the last half of his speech members resumed conversation, read newspapers, wrote letters, and some of them even allowed themselves as if the proceeding was an accustomed thing—so soon did the novelty wear away. It was evident to every observer that "the person at the bar"

BAD OVER-EXERTED HIMSELF,

or, in common phrase, "overdone the thing." Messrs. Hoar, Wilson, Sargent and Potter were seen consulting with Mr. Dawes regarding the next step to be taken after Stewart's time had expired. They finally agreed that the latter should offer a resolution declaring that "the person" had not purged himself of the contempt with which he had been charged. In the interim "the body" continued its oration and gradually dissipated all the sympathy which had at first been voluntarily enlisted in its behalf.

When the promise fell upon the ears of the expectant audience, fulfilling the prediction of yesterday's HERALD that "the person" would, "so help me God," molder in a bastile before he would disclose the secret trusts of his clients, cries of "Vote," "Put him in jail," "Let the molder," were heard from both the floor and the galleries.

Probably two thirds of "the person's" hearers believed that he was doing right, or rather that he was executing thoroughly the agreement of reciprocal confidence on which the relations between himself and clients were based. This fact evidenced itself in many ways, and was supplemented by a morbid desire to see "the body" incarcerated. The lobby people were all on Stewart's side, and many members of the House did not hesitate to express a quiet sympathy for him. When he closed, the Speaker recognized Mr. Dawes, and the resolution above mentioned was presented and adopted with but one dissenting voice. Then began a parliamentary muddle, which confused even the most experienced observers, fuddled the young members, and left almost every one, and finally set the whole House by the ears, whatever that means. Mr. Wilson presented a long resolution providing that "the person" should be placed in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, giving special instructions to "the person" to forswear himself by making the required answer, and placing him virtually under the control of the committee. The matter was before the House, and the House was both to give it back to the committee, while Messrs. Kerr and Sargent were anxious to place "the body in the common jail of the District of Columbia. Mr. Hoar submitted an amendment virtually providing that "the person" should remain in custody until the committee was inclined to release him. Mr. Niblack vainly sought the floor. Other amendments and substitutes were offered by different members until the Clerk's desk was literally covered with propositions for a solution of the difficulty. Many members disclaimed any "personal feeling in the matter," and proceeded immediately to get excited as proof of the truth of their assertions.

Mr. Maynard, with sepulchral tones and bony-fingered gestures, suggested several ideas which were already embodied in Mr. Wilson's resolution; and Mr. Sargent repeatedly relieved the jail proposition. The ayes and noes were finally called on his substitute, resulting—ayes 56, noes 140. Among those who voted aye were Messrs. Ben Butler, Dobbs, Hambleton, Holman, Morgan, Poland, Platt, Ritchie, Slocum and Starkweather. Mr. Wilson's resolution, amended so as to provide that the prisoner shall communicate to the House instead of the Speaker, was then adopted without a division.

At this juncture Mr. Sargent renewed his proposition to define the kind of custody provided for in the resolution, by directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to confine the prisoner in the District jail. The Speaker overruled the motion as out of order, on the ground that the House had just decided the question involved in Mr. Sargent's resolution. A tilt, which was the taint that occurred between them during the day, then followed between Mr. Sargent and the Chair. On an appeal the latter was sustained by an overwhelming majority.

SPEAKER BLAINE EXPRESSED REGRET

that the Chair had been compelled to notice the efforts of the minority to overrule the evident will of the majority, and Mr. Sargent asked if the Chair regretted the appeal. Mr. Blaine replied that he did. "I do not regret it," responded Mr. Sargent.

Pending all these proceedings the prisoner was seated at the bar, nervously tearing a telegraphic strip into bits and scattering them over the carpet. He had prepared a brief answer, which he read, to the question of the Speaker whether he still adhered to his determination to remain in contempt. This answer having been read, the Speaker announced that the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and thus ended the greatest sensation of the session.

Colonel Ordway quietly led his prisoner out of the House through the main entrance, and subsequently conducted him to the basement of the House wing of the Capitol, followed by a curious crowd of men and boys, who seemed to enjoy the spectacle with as much avidity as the audience within the halls of the chamber had enjoyed the preceding scenes.

At ten o'clock, after Stewart had roamed about the basement at will, he partook of a dinner in Downing's restaurant, and was subsequently released on parole. Last night he occupied his time in the manner in which he always has been accustomed to,

AND SLEPT AT HOME.

Preparations are being made for his reception in the quarters which were expressly prepared for the confinement of the contumacious Woolley, who it will be remembered figured prominently during the investigation which preceded the impeachment of President Johnson. They are located in the corridor leading past the room which Uriah Heem formerly used as a studio, and open on a small court which is surrounded on the east side by the walls of the basement of the rotunda.

The disappearance of the Sergeant-at-Arms from the chamber of the House with his charge was a signal for the voluntary clearing of the galleries.

The annual fortification bill was taken up, and very soon thereafter the House adjourned.

How the Caterer was Met.

The following conversation between Joseph S. Stewart and Downing, the noted politician and caterer, proprietor of the House of Representatives restaurant, was overheard yesterday morning in one of the corridors:

Stewart, "Good morning, Downing. Have you increased your larder? you may have to board me in the Capitol. I am fond of terrapin, canvas-back ducks and those admirable New York oysters. You know me. I intend to stand by my rights and maintain my dignity. I go to do it a certain case. Do you remember our conversation some time back? If I am to be fed by the Government I want to be well fed."

Downing. "I hold no stock in the Pacific. I know what you refer to. I dispatched my dispatch some time ago. I know your taste—that you are a connoisseur. I have anticipated it, and have drawn on the oyster banks of New York, and hold their preferred stock. My investments are in oyster bank stocks."

CAPITOL AND DEPARTMENTS.

Southern Claims Commission.

The commissioners heard yesterday the cases of Thos. L. Van Fossen, of Carroll parish, La., amounting to nearly $60,000; George Sinclair, formerly of Lancaster county, S. C., $3,300; Edward Cady, of Lewinsville, Va., $100, and the heirs of N. G. McKenny, of Caroline county, Va., amounting to $6,800.

Treasury Notes.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. have withdrawn their offer of compromise from the Treasury Department, and will let the case against them go to trial.

The Treasury board of examiners have passed upon the record of twelve clerks of class one, appointed under the civil serving rules last August, and have found them all well qualified and above the average.

The Executive Mansion.

Senators Ames, Logan and Wilson, Representatives Buckley, Scofield, Wallace, Haisey, McHenry and Stevenson, Minister Fife, of the Venezuelan mission, Governor Bennett, of Idaho, Governor Pinchback, General Truman and Commodore Nutt were among the President's visitors yesterday.

C. H. Blocker is nominated for collector of internal revenue of the Third North Carolina district, and H. C. Kerr for register of the land office at Jackson, Mississippi.

The Weather.

The weekly weather chronicle, issued yesterday by the chief signal officer, says: During the past week a storm of considerable severity has crossed the country in a northeastward direction, and a second has moved eastward through the Gulf States, and thence northeastward along the Atlantic coast to New England and the British Provinces. Heavy snows have fallen in Canada and the Middle States and Southern States, and in the Southern sections. Severe cold weather has now continued for several days over a large portion of the country.

The Kansas Senatorship.

Senator Pomeroy's friends have been in constant receipt of dispatches from Topeka in explanation of his defeat in the late senatorial election and his arrest on the charge of bribery. The evidence is growing strong in support of the theory that the bribery accusation was a mere untruthful device on the part of the anti-Pomeroy side of the Legislature to break down the strength of his party in the election. If Pomeroy received 50 votes out of the 67 necessary to a choice. It is contended, in favor of Mr. Pomeroy's denial of the attempted bribery, that he is a man of no great sagacity to do any act so foolish as that imputed to him. The accusation is discredited by his associates in the Senate.

Appointments in Post Office Department.

The following appointments were made in the Post Office Department yesterday: A. W. Eastlack, of District of Columbia, is appointed a first-class clerk, vice C. P. Swazo, promoted; Mason Davis, of District of Columbia, is appointed a first-class clerk, vice C. W. Collins, of District of Columbia, resigned; John Warner, of District of Columbia, is appointed a first-class clerk, vice H. W. Walbridge, resigned; G. H. Lafellou, of Kansas, is appointed a first-class clerk, vice F. N. Evart, promoted; C. E. Trautman, of Pennsylvania, is appointed a first-class clerk, vice A. P. Eastlack, promoted.

Special Assay Commissioners at the Mint.

The President has appointed the following gentlemen as special commissioners at the annual assay at the mint of the United States, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the 10th day of February next: F. A. P. Barnard, president of Columbia college, New York; Prof. John Torrey, New York; Prof. R. E. Rogers, Philadelphia; Prof. A. A. Walker, New Haven; Prof. Wm. Banks, New Haven; Prof. R. W. Raymond, New York; Hon. H. R. Linderman, Philadelphia; Hon. John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency; Hon. J. E. Hilgard, assistant superintendent of the Coast Survey.

Navy News.

Lieutenant Commander John J. Read is ordered to the receiving ship at New York. Master Charles W. Clipp is ordered to the Juniata. Lieutenant Commander Edward N. Kellogg is also ordered to the same vessel, together with Lieutenants John P. Barney and H. P. Perkins.

The Narragansett, Captain R. W. Meade, was at Callao, Peru, on New Year's day, last from New South Wales, and with all well on board, after 415 days passed at sea, and a voyage of 34,000 miles in all.

The arguments on both sides engaged in the dispute arising out of the inferior rank conferred upon volunteer officers entering the regular navy after the close of the war are filed with the Attorney General, who has the legal questions under examination at the request of the Secretary of the Navy. General Cox, of Ohio, is counsel for the volunteers, and Mr. Evarts, of New York, represents the regulars.

The Railroad Fraud Investigation.

It is probable that, unless he is as dull of comprehension as he has been quick at repeating hearsay evidence, Mr. Job Stevenson has, ere this, discovered that some one has "put up a job" on him. The Poland credit mobilier investigating committee was mainly occupied during its session yesterday with his efforts to prove that he had some foundation for his charges against Speaker Blaine and others in connection with the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad. The examination proved to be a perfect farce, as the implicated parties had nothing to conceal, and were therefore ready to tell Mr. Stevenson and the committee more than their prosecutor knew about the officers of the road. The only discreditable exposure resulting from the testimony was embraced in Mr. Stevenson's admission that he had formed "a very pleasant acquaintance" with Oakes Ames, and that Ames had been in the habit of coming in him each morning at breakfast the results of his efforts during the preceding night to refresh his memory.

The proceedings of the Wilson committee yesterday were wholly void of special interest. The examination of Horace F. Clarke, president of the Union Pacific railroad, was begun, and will be continued hereafter. After it is concluded, other railroad magnates, who have been connected with the subject of the pending inquiry, will be called for.

THE Chicago alderman does not differ much from his associates in office of other cities. One of our city the other day heard somebody reading about the approaching "transit of Venus," and just before the council met the other evening immediately moved that the meeting be adjourned one week, to permit the city fathers to attend the show. He thought it was "something like the 'Black Crook,' or Lydia Thompson's anatomical exhibition," though he "had not seen the small bills."

NOTHING makes a Mississippi husband so mad as to fill his boots with johnny-cake batter, and then laugh at him when he pulls them on. Mrs. Smith, of Winona, will indorse this statement as soon as the swelling in her nose subsides sufficiently to enable her to read.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WORK OF BOTH COMMITTEES.

Examination of Hon. John Beatty and Jno. B. Alley—James F. Wilson Recalled—Examination of Horace F. Clarke by the Wilson Committee.

Judge Poland's special committee to inquire into the distribution of credit mobilier stock among members of Congress resumed its session yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, and

HON. JOHN BEATTY,

of Ohio, was sworn and examined by Hon. Job Stevenson, of the same State, who introduced the resolution directing the inquiry into the Dubuque and Sioux City road. Mr. Beatty testified that he had a conversation with Mr. Stevenson on the day before which that gentleman introduced the resolution in the House. Mr. Stevenson then said he had received certain information from Mr. Ames.

Q. What did he say Mr. Ames said? A. He said Mr. Ames told him the Speaker was interested in the Dubuque and Sioux City road. After the resolution passed, Mr. Ames came to my desk and asked me who put Stevenson up to that? He subsequently asked the same question, and said Stevenson was on the wrong track.

Judge Poland. You heard no conversation between Mr. Ames and Mr. Stevenson? A. No, sir.

Judge Marvin. Mr. Ames did not allude to any previous conversation he had with Mr. Stevenson? A. No, sir.

Mr. Stevenson then stated that upon consideration he remembered that upon the same day, and after he had introduced the resolution, Mr. Ames did talk to him more fully and freely than before. Previous to introducing the resolution he had frequent conversations with Mr. Ames. They occupied seats at the same table at the Arlington hotel, and had formed a very pleasant acquaintance. When this investigation began Mr. Ames said, in a humorous way, he had better leave. Witness replied that he had not been found guilty of anything yet, and had better stay. He and Mr. Ames had frequent conversations at the hotel and on the way to the Capitol, during which he had gathered the information upon which his resolution was based. Witness would have included the Sioux City and Pacific road in the resolution, but he had declined to do so at the request of the President. Judge Wilson's committee would take cognizance of that road. Mr. Ames told witness one day that he would give him a book showing the transactions of that road, but requested him not to use it against his (Ames') friends. Witness inquired who his friends were, and he replied Mr. Allison and Mr. Wilson (J. F.) Witness said he could not promise that, and upon obtaining a copy of the book subsequently from Judge Wilson's committee Mr. Ames gave him a copy of it. Mr. Ames generally stated at breakfast what it was proposed to give the committee that day.

Mr. Niblack. I have heard some talk of having an injunction put on Mr. Ames' tongue to stop it. [Laughter.]

Mr. John B. Alley was then questioned by Mr. Stevenson, and testified that

CONGRESS HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE SIOUX CITY AND IOWA RAILROAD.

The land grant given to the road was donated to Iowa by Congress, and the State gave it to the road. The road was chartered by the State. Mr. Alley then said he had seen by some of the Massachusetts papers that there was a misapprehension in regard to his testimony, and it was charged that there was a discrepancy between the testimony of himself and Mr. Ames before this committee and that given before the court in Philadelphia. He desired to say that there were no discrepancies as to the number of dividends declared on credit mobilier stock, but the papers had got mixed up—the dividends on credit mobilier and those made under the Union Pacific contract. The dividends made by the trustees under Oakes Ames' contract had nothing to do with credit mobilier.

Judge Poland. Oh! well, we have the whole history of that, Mr. Alley, and we, as well as every one else, can form an opinion about how the matter was done.

Question by Mr. Poland: When these two hundred and fifty shares of stock were assigned to Mr. Ames he claimed that he wanted them to fulfill engagements he had previously made with various parties. Will you tell us anything you know

IN REGARD TO NEGOTIATIONS MR. AMES HAD

with these gentlemen in Congress prior to 1867? A. I never knew anything about any of the negotiations except with the three gentlemen I have heretofore mentioned, only from what I heard from Mr. Ames. At the time of the meeting of the executive committee in New York, or the meeting of the large stockholders, he said he wanted the stock to fulfill engagements previously made, in some instances partial and in some instances positive. I think he mentioned the names of the parties with whom he had these agreements. Had heard

SOME TALK ABOUT WILSON, DAWES AND BOUTWELL taking stock.

Judge Poland. What I want to get at is your knowledge in reference to any negotiations Mr. Ames had with any of these gentlemen prior to 1867? A. I haven't any and don't know anything about it, except the talk I have spoken of with the men above mentioned. Mr. Ames said at the time that he had engagements for even more of the stock than he could get. There was quite an opposition to him having the stock, especially as it was worth a little more than it had been. Mr. McComb was there, and he said there was no reason why Mr. Ames should have the stock to fulfill his contracts any more than any one else. He [Mr. McComb] had